

The calm ease which marks the woman of good taste does not desert her at the ladies' dinner. The young man who asked her to dance is not surprised well, and the answer was that "she gave her whole mind to it." A woman of the world, in her whole mind, gives her whole mind to the business of the moment, and without being any more ponderous than a young girl, she is not less so. The young lady who danced is not, then, unworthy for a woman to be so taken up with her whole mind to the subject of making herself agreeable at a ladies' dinner. She speaks of the last new novel, the latest review, the topics which have amused her in the papers, indulges in some of the latest music for the piano, and of a party some of the speakers of the spring exhibition of pictures, and of the coming art loan collection—of everything.

Choose two middle-sized, well-colored and firm cabbages, shred them very finely, first pulling the outside leaves; mix with them half a pound of salt, tie them up in a thin cloth and let them lie for twelve hours. Then put a quart of vinegar with an ounce of ginger, half an ounce of black pepper and a quarter of an ounce of cloves. Fill the cabbage into jars and pour the vinegar over when cold.

Peach Pot-Pie.

Line the sides of a deep pot with a paste made in the proportion of half a pound of butter to one pound of flour. Then pare and slice some peaches

ways of neatness, and sat abjectly in the dirt, more dust and dirt on her struggling black locs. Senora Benjamina, who owns to 117 years, inside her miserable hut, with a tattered bedquilt wrapped about her, and her head sunken another dirty quilt.

Terrible Sufferings.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:—I have friend who suffered terribly. I purchased a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and, as a result of its use, she is perfectly well.

J. BAILEY, Burdett, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" purify the blood and cure constipation.

Ladies at quiet country places are making lace which are not to be had in the shops, and which are more effective than any others for household use. Richelieu guipure, made of the finest unbleached muslin and cord, is the most delicate and costly variety, and Honiton, made with ceru Honiton braid, is flax tir-ad to match, is another. Modes of making these rich and showy drapery laces have been described in these pages several times. They form the most popular garments for the cretonne and quiet country life. The shawl, the collar, the table scarfs and dressing-bureau sets, and are used for children's shoulder collars. In the q

The stirrups were made of mahogany knurled beautifully carved, and were undoubtedly highly prized by the owner, who fell into the hands of a Yankee in the Wilderness. The officer begged and pleaded to retain them, but for some reason they were brought to Michigan. They show us that they have seen much service, but are highly prized by Sheriff Parsell, into whose hands they have recently passed.

"MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP," for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation; try it, less. 25c.

J. HENNESSY, Lawrence, Mass., says: "I Brown's Iron Bitters the best remedy I have used for general debility."

apparent. Bear in mind that each breath you inhale contaminates a cubic foot of air, which is then exhaled by you. This means you are constantly exhaling air and poison the blood. It is at night, in sleeping apartments, that the system receives its greatest detriment from impure air; for then the blood lays in its extra store room, and the consumption. Suffocation in the foulness of the contaminated element is the proximate cause of many a death.

One great fault in building houses in both the city and country is to make them too low on the ground. There should be distance enough to allow a free circulation of air, say three feet below the doors. The doors should be kept open, and shavings, etc., should be cleared away by sliding up, and a good ventilation should be maintained.

Extensive Arrangements
Have been completed by which we are enabled to supply the Compound Oxygen for home use to patients, and to a part of the country, *giving the same time the rights of resuscitation, and the letter during the time a patient may be using Treatment.* Every case submitted to us will be carefully considered. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full instructions may be had of STARKES & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Grand street Philadelphia, Penn.

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TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1883.

A NEW OFFER.

In the seventh column a new offer of fourteen months to each single subscriber, sent by himself or through a postmaster or agent, is announced. This is done in compliance with the request of many patrons, who believe that they can secure many single subscribers during the summer months with so favorable terms. As the offer now stands, every subscriber, whether his name is sent singly or in a club, will receive THE GLOBE fourteen months, and every postmaster and agent will be allowed the usual commission. Subscribe for fourteen months, if possible; otherwise, subscribe until January, 1884, for only forty cents.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$1.00; six copies for only \$5.00.

All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State. Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full. Every notice to discontinue should give the town and county and State to which the paper is being sent. All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered.

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass." Sample copies are free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertising 50 cts. per line, about 10 words average a line. Editorial Notices 50 cts. per nonpareil line. Discounts: 5 per cent. on \$100; 10 on \$500.

The public is sick of monopolies, and monopolists had better take the hint conveyed to them by the expressions of sympathy heard on every side for the telegraphers.

The civil actions which are now to be brought against the star routers will probably drag along for a year or more, thus making one of the longest "to-be-continued-in-our-next" stories on record.

Ireland has one good paying industry left—mackerel fishing. It is largely in the hands of Englishmen, but the number of boats controlled by Irishmen has increased from 133 to 263 in seven years.

The sooner the demands of the striking telegraphers are acceded to, the better it will be for the business interests of the country. The simple fact that the operators have sufficient funds to remain idle for an indefinite period should speedily end the controversy.

We are informed that Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Colonel HENRY LEE and several other leading Bostonians met in an office on State street on Friday and decided that Congressman ROBINSON must be the Republican nominee for governor this fall. It was emphatically asserted at the meeting that if the subject was presented to him as "a matter of duty" he would accept the nomination.

The £100,000,000 which the JENNINGS family in this country firmly believe is to be handed to them by the Bank of England is still in the vaults of that institution, and so far as anybody knows is liable to remain there. The JENNINGS may have a better claim than is usual in such cases, but a majority of the thousands of Americans who expect an inheritance from English ancestors had better employ what money they have to amassing a competence for themselves on this side the Atlantic instead of enriching foreign agents.

Anybody who is put to inconvenience and loss by the failure of the Western Union to transmit messages can get redress from the courts. The obligation of telegraph companies to receive and transmit messages is fixed by statute, and the penalty for every neglect or refusal to do so is \$100 "to be recovered with costs of suit in the name and for the benefit of the person desiring to send such dispatch." In the case of railroads it has been decided that the existence of a strike arising out of a controversy about wages is no excuse for failure of companies to perform their functions. The same rule applies to telegraph companies, and it is the business and duty of such and have a sufficient number of operatives, at whatever cost.

The strike of the 10,000 cigar-makers in New York has a peculiar feature, as it is as much a strike of the employers as of the workmen. Two unions were represented among the workmen, between which there was rivalry, and the members of one finally refused to work for anybody who should employ members of the other. Thereupon the employers struck against distasteful and locked out the whole body. And the employers were right. But if the union members learn thereby to be less narrow, and to confine both their organizations and their demands within proper limits, the occurrence will be of great benefit to them. The trade union must learn the difference between protecting its own rights and attacking the rights of others before it will be of full benefit to the workingman.

The Courier gives some account, from an English journalist visiting this city, as to the method of the English government in exporting paupers. The wretched men and women are taken from the almshouses and put out to work long enough to avoid a violation of treaty obligations, a continual movement being kept up from the almshouses through the workfields to the emigrant ships. This makes the case infinitely worse than it appeared before, and coming from an English source it cannot be doubted. The same gentleman gives it as his opinion that England wants to depopulate Ireland in order to use it for a grazing ground so as to be less dependent upon the United States for beef and kindred supplies. The English journals that have so warmly defended the assisted-emigration plan and declared that nothing less than a "clearance of districts" would benefit Ireland have also declared that the country is not fitted for agriculture, and that its only proper use is for grazing purposes—a fact that adds much color to the gentleman's opinion.

A New York holicman, HUNT by name, ought to have a pension when he retires and a monument when he dies. Being attacked by a burglar whom he had surprised, HUNT drew his revolver, but discovering that he was as strong as his assailant he put the pistol back into his pocket and knocked the burglar out with his fists. Such discretion is too rarely displayed by policemen, some of whom are more likely to reverse the conditions and shoot without excuse or provocation. And this leads us to ask for information concerning Patrolman GLEASON of this city, who recently shot a small boy for stealing a milk can. The authorities are and have been singularly silent in this case. Perhaps Patrolman GLEASON's name has been presented or is to be presented to the grand jury, coupled with a charge of

murderous assault. Perhaps the police commissioners have done or intend to do their duty in the matter and investigate the case, with a view to discharging GLEASON from the force if guilty. The public is somewhat interested in the matter, and solicited to know whether it is any part of a policeman's law duty to shoot anybody who refuses to halt at his order. The small boys would like to know if policemen are given pistols for use against them.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Talk about governmental control of all or a portion of the telegraph lines already begins to be heard as one of the first results of the strike. And as the strike continues, it is probable that there will be heard more and more discussion of the question. It is no new subject, and, though it has several times been touched upon in Congress, does not seem to be very favorably received either there or in the country at large. A bill was introduced into the House last winter, by Mr. ANDERSON of Kansas, to create a postal telegraph line to compete with private lines, but it got no farther than a mere introduction. Senator EDMUNDS is a warm supporter of the idea of governmental control of competing lines, warmly defended it in the Senate last winter, and declared his intention of introducing a bill to that effect during the coming session. The strike, however it may end, will greatly increase interest in the question, and it will probably receive early attention after the meeting of Congress.

There are arguments on both sides the question. Governmental control of telegraph lines, whether bought from the companies or built by the government, would make rates much cheaper than the companies give. The experience of England is brought up here, and it is shown that charges formerly at the rate of a shilling for twenty words were reduced after government assumed control of the lines to one hundred words for a shilling. It is said that taking this business out of the hands of the companies would diminish by so much the power of wealthy corporations over the people, and that it would ensure prompt, cheap and efficient electric service. It is further said that telegraphic communication is of much the proper care of government as communication by post offices and post roads. Mr. EDMUNDS declared last winter that, with all the advance that has been made in the use of the forces of nature, the telegraph is as appropriate a part of the postal system as the locomotive or the old post horse was.

But, granted the fitness, the cheapness, the protection to the people and the possible efficiency of it all, there are very weighty arguments on the other side. As to the cheapness, England's experience can profit us nothing, for the lines there are much shorter, and so, of course, less expensive. And if the lines did not pay expenses a deficit would have to be met by the government. But, after all this, the service could, of course, be made much cheaper than it is now, for the government would be under no necessity of making a dividend. English operators under government pay get wretched salaries, much less than our striking operators have had. Governmental control of the telegraph would only increase the complications of politics, give so much more room for political jobbery and one more possibility of defrauding the government. It would be liable to fill important positions by political and personal preference rather than by reason of ability and fitness. It would be one more step in the direction of highly centralized government—and it is a question if we have not gone too far in that direction already—and would lead the way to absorption by the government of other functions of the private individual. And as for efficiency, it is well known that, notwithstanding the fine post-offices of the government, private companies have performed it better. But it is a question if they could do this with so vast a system as the government controls.

The arguments are many and strong on both sides, and the coming discussion will doubtless bring out warm defenders of each.

"MAKING BREAD DEAR."

We say that the United States is not a warlike nation, that it is at peace with all the world, and that it is the greatest desire of all our people to keep in this peaceable state. But is there not all the time an internal warfare going on that is as hot and as deadly as if it were waged with ball and shot and powder, or even dynamite, instead of brains and combinations and commercial operations? And is it not all the time getting hotter and deadlier? In the telegraphers' strike a portion of it is making a magnificent defence, and if one wants a brilliant description of how a part of the other side is organizing and advancing he can read HENRY D. LLOYD's article in the current North American on "Making Bread Dear."

The operations of the produce exchanges and the boards of trade, their gambling, their corners and their fictitious prices, are common knowledge; to deprecate it all a common sentiment, and to prophesy still worse results a common view. But it is nevertheless a good thing to have massed together some of the operations of these vast combinations and the results of their work upon general interests, and to see in the same view their rapid growth and their immense power.

These commercial organizations have had a monstrous growth that has doubled upon itself every year, and many times a year. The giant of giants among them is the Chicago Board of Trade, and yet it is but thirty years old. From its beginning of thirty-eight members, for whom free lunches were spread in the board room to induce them to attend, it has grown to a vast power, which last year, says Mr. LLOYD, received and paid for in cash \$382,000,000 worth of farm produce, and the total of whose transactions was not less than three thousand million dollars—not only the chief of the food markets, but the greatest speculative market in the world. Hardly a month passes on the New York Produce Exchange without a corner or a squeeze. On the Chicago Board of Trade there are corners almost all the time. It is not long since the corner was the venture of some local Titan, Mr. LLOYD goes on to say, felt only within the jurisdiction of the board; but now it is often the combined work of capitalists in half a dozen cities, and its effects are felt all over the world. Ten years ago to corner 6,000,000 bushels of wheat was thought a mighty operation, "but 60,000,000 bushels of corn and 20,000,000 bushels of wheat are now pocketed almost without exciting remark." Then again, corners used generally to fail, now they often succeed. "The radius of the combinations of capital to corner the crops is lengthening year by year. The great corner is still to come." The trader of the New York Produce Exchange, for every bushel of wheat that comes out of the ground buys and sells two bushels. The cotton exchange handles five times the real cotton crop. And this fictitious corn and cotton, these speculations in pigs and petroleum, control the prices of the real articles. "The markets, like political parties, are run by the machine. The people are losing the power of making prices as well as nominations." It is those who understand the magic art of manufacturing prices who survive in the trade world, and into their hands is shifting the vast and complicated machinery of commerce.

Mr. LLOYD truly says that among farmers the belief is prevalent that to them at least a success-

ful corner is beneficial. And then he shows how the corner disarranges trade, causes fluctuations in the prices of all produce, raises the cost of living and puts a feverishness into all industrial and commercial life. Transportation, banking, all commercial operations go by fits and starts. And the farmer eventually pays for it all. The wheat corner of 1879 was estimated by an expert to have caused a loss to the country of not less than \$500,000,000. The cost of living is increased, and the industrial classes, with their wages being lowered on one hand, and their living made dear on the other, are forced into strikes.

And so it goes, the battle growing more desperate every year. Mr. LLOYD suggests but one remedy for it all, and that is, "the establishment of tribunals of competent and disinterested men to settle the disputes that arise in the course of business and cannot wait for the courts." Possibly, and yet, to an outsider, that does not look like a vigorous remedy. It might do some good in restraining the operations of the boards by making them feel the power of a wholesome authority. But could it touch the unnumbered possibilities for combination in which there would be no necessity for dispute? Would it not drive into defensive alliance those who now prey upon one another?

BLAINE'S ONLY CHANCE.

It is announced, officially and semi-officially, that Mr. BLAINE is out of politics, and that henceforth he will devote his energies to literature and business.

This is one of the wisest acts of Mr. BLAINE's whole life. It is plain that he can never in an open fight hope to secure the nomination of the Republican party for the presidency. A man of his vigor and combativeness, and with a few big holes in his political armor, can never hope to secure the nomination of his party in an active canvass, and active it must be if he is in the field.

If Mr. BLAINE is wise he will hereafter run as "a dark horse." The last two national Republican conventions afford ample illustration of this course, and Mr. BLAINE should heed the lessons of history. When he ran against Mr. BRISTOW Mr. HAYES was the dark horse who took the nomination. We mean the man of whom BON INGERSOLL said that he was "the only one who ever went in by one majority and came out unanimously." At the last national Republican convention GENERAL GARFIELD was the dark horse, and the fighting candidates were defeated.

Mr. BLAINE must see by those two campaigns and scores of others in our political history that he can never secure a majority of Republican delegates in a fighting canvass. As a dark horse he may have a chance, with some matchless orator like INGERSOLL, to spring his name at the right moment, and relieve the convention from some bitter and apparently hopeless dead-lock. It may seem a slim chance, but it is plainly the only one Mr. BLAINE has left.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

The anticipated strike came off at noon Thursday on schedule time, and nearly all the operators in the country promptly left their instruments and fled out in an orderly manner. The chief interest naturally centred in the Western Union Telegraph Company, because it employed the largest number of operators, and the other companies would have been obliged to follow suit in any action it might have taken.

There is no question on which side public sentiment is in this matter. It is clearly with the operators. And this is so patent to everybody that even the Daily Advertiser has had to change its position from the remarkably arrogant and stupid ground which it took the other day.

The case of the operators has been very clearly and forcibly stated, and the strain which has been made to force dividends upon eighty millions of capital, a large proportion of which is watered stock, leads all fair-minded men to believe that the picture which the operators present is not overdrawn.

What they demanded was a uniform increase of 15 per cent. on salaries now paid; that eight hours shall constitute a regular day's work, and seven hours a regular night's work; the total abolition of Sunday work as compulsory unless compensated as extra service, twice as much as a secular day; women to be paid the same price as men; the lowest salary of a lineman to be \$65 per month, and railroad operators \$50 per month, the latter to receive an increase of \$10 a month on the amount at present allowed.

Of course there are two sides to the question, and there is some force in the arguments of General ECKERT. Still the claim of the committee having the movement in charge, that the Western Union manifested a desire for delay to prepare against a strike, appears to be a point well taken.

It is a notorious fact that Mr. JAY GOULD is the Western Union, and as we showed on Wednesday the emergency offered him one of the greatest opportunities of his life. The skilled labor of several thousand operators is one of the great factors in the greater money-making machine which he now owns. If we remember correctly the Western Union stock was the biggest plum in the box of choice securities which he exhibited some time ago. A man with untold millions who can waste \$100,000 a year on a yacht without feeling it, and whose greatest investment depends largely on the work of several thousand skilled men, should have come forward and have met those men in a broad and generous manner. If the demands made seemed to him excessive, it would have been easy to show a willingness to do something. He might at least have proposed arbitration or taken some action which would have paved the way for an amicable settlement in a spirit of mutual concession. A few conciliatory sentences from him, fore-shadowing some relief, would have been worth everything to the Western Union, and perhaps have prevented any strike now, or in the future.

This is a not an ordinary strike, because a telegraph company gets its franchises from the people and ought to be held to strict account if it is not wise and humane in the administration of the powers conferred upon it. Here on one side of the case are corporations, headed by one with a capital of \$80,000,000, with some of the richest men in the country in its directory—men of vast possessions and vast powers. On the other are some thousands of operators, whose only strength lies in their skill and their power of organization. And in this unequal case capital should be willing to make concessions which will solve the problem.

The men who have left their instruments are intelligent and discreet and will commit no acts of violence. They rest their case on the inherent and transparent justice of their cause. The people are with them, and are willing to be temporarily discommodated if the dignity and worth of labor are fairly and properly recognized in this emergency.

At the trial at Nyræghaza of several Jews for the alleged murder of ESTHER TALAMOSSY, a Christian girl, a constable deposed that he had been compelled by orders he had received to bastinado

a prisoner and torture him with thumb-screws. The developments in this singular trial indicate a state of affairs that would have disgraced the dark ages. It is also evident that the witnesses on both sides are the biggest liars the world ever saw.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

Now I lay me down to sleep
I pray the Lord my soul to keep"
steeply repeated a little Draught girl after her mother one night not long ago. Then she stopped. "If—if—" her mother suggested. The little one hesitated a moment, half opened her heavy eyelids, and then continued, pausing long between the words:

"If I had a cow—that gave such—milk
I'd dress her—in—the—finest silk.
Amen!"

Won't somebody help out the bachelor editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean? Hearken to his cry: "There are in Boston sixty-nine women faced over \$100,000, fifty over \$500,000, and two over \$1,000,000. Now, if the statistician had told how many of them are spinsters and widows he would have struck a key-note. There are a great many men looking around in search of a visible means of support."

Postal card etiquette is elucidated by the New York Sun, which says: "Postal cards should never contain anything which tends to disclose to a third party the personal relations between the writer and the recipient. 'Dear George,' 'My Dear Wife,' 'Yours truly,' 'Affectionately yours,' all do this to a greater or less extent, and should therefore never be used on postal cards. The best rule to observe is: Simply write your message, and if you are intimate with the person addressed, sign your initials, otherwise your full name."

"I didn't see a Boston paper all the time I was gone," said the young man who has just come back from an elysian trip to Baltimore, and is now talking about it. "The nearest I came to it was Saturday night, when a gentleman offered me a last Wednesday's Advertiser—and I said, 'No, I thank you.'"

St. Louis livy stable men have decided to print a black list of people who have killed their horses, broken their vehicles or "beaten" them out of livy hire.

"Telephone receptions" are the latest fashionable novelty at Lakeside, Milwaukee's favorite watering place. The young ladies charter the telephone, and "put down" to any of the Milwaukeeaux who happen to have "hellions" in their offices.

A Chicago liquor dealer says he doesn't care how young his customers are. "I will sell liquor to a baby," he says. "If it has the money to buy."

Mr. Blaine is still the favorite among Maine Republicans for the presidency. He does not talk politics, but, to use his own words, is "leading a quiet life, and doing just about as well as he can, he expects to publish in November."

"Put that thermometer out of sight," said a merchant to one of his clerks, adding: "If people in the country learn that it is as hot as this in the city, they will tell of it and others will not come down to buy."

Why is it, asks Fritz, that women will persist in using nice furniture, beautiful carpets, handsome pictures, and then shut them up in a room, close the blinds so that no ray of sunshine can penetrate a nook or corner thereof, and finally forbid the children going there for fear they will soil the carpets or damage the furniture? No room should be too good for the little ones nor too nice for God's sunshine.

It is believed that during the rest of July the lake region of New England will get the severest thunder storms.

The national conventions next year are pretty liable, as usual, to break all the presidential states which politicians are now making.

New Orleans has raised nearly enough money for its cotton centennial exposition next year, and a fine exhibit is predicted.

It is said that the late Barnum first introduced Tom Thumb was ingenious. The showman had a large pocket made in his coat, and at a certain hour every day Tom would get into it. Then Barnum would enter the museum halls and mingle with the crowd. People would press about him soon and ask where Tom Thumb was. Barnum would pretend to be astonished and inquire: "Why are you asking? Then he would call out: 'General general! where are you?' Tom would instantly pop his head out of the pocket and shout: 'Here I am, Mr. Barnum!'"

Ex-Senator Tabor is losing money rapidly, and the prediction is made that in five years he will be as poor as he was when he went across the plains in a wagon.

Rev. W. H. Murray is going to tour lawyer. The coolest exhibition of a burglar's persistence yet reported was that of a thief who was bound to enter and rob a Harlem residence notwithstanding the personal efforts of its tenant to prevent him.

New York Telegram: The Massachusetts legislators find it difficult to help Governor Butler in his reformatory measures, but they easily voted to increase their own pay. Practical New England.

A London editor has discovered that Yankee girls "look you straightly and serenely in the face," and are self-possessed without being unnatural or precocious. It is possible that the girl who made this impression upon him is also "serenely" figuring up his assets with him.

The Sun charges that the members of the President's cabinet by their frequent trips about the country have encouraged atheism, looseness and indifference in subordinates, who might have been restrained from evil courses by proper discipline and by the instructive conduct of their superiors.

Among the relics in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, is a lady's shoe, the style of which and particularly the buckle are easily recognizable as of the present day. A placard upon it says: "This shoe belonged to Miss Priscilla Thomas, who was born in the year 1707." This proves that the belles of that day were as proud of corns as their female descendants are to-day.

In Paris it costs \$100 to strike a policeman.

Dr. Grene S. Apple writes in Wisconsin. Sour is supposed to be the first to accept of the demands of the Chicago Herald thinks that they ought to call the trade-dollar Japhet in search of his par.

Secretary Chandler probably wishes that he had kept out of the New Hampshire senatorial fight. All political hogs get a set-back sooner or later.

It is remarked of the ladies at the Long Branch hotels that they wear enough diamonds at breakfast to furnish a lady with a husband.

This is a coffee drinking nation. For the fiscal year of 1882-3 the people of the United States consumed 460,000,000 pounds of coffee, for which they paid nearly \$50,000,000.

Puck: The terror generated among young men by the numerous breach-of-promise suits tried last season has created such a dearth of watering-place wooers that the girls at several summer resorts are now giving out flirtation-cheques, guaranteeing the safety of the holder; and one very popular belle offers an indemnity bond with every kiss.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng of New York is now physically and mentally a wreck and probably cannot live much longer. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., March 1, 1800.

"To strike or not to strike" is the question which is being asked by the thousands of workmen in the country to-day. By the way, the property which the Republicans prophesied for the laboring man if their ticket was elected in 1880 has not panned out very well.

According to a Chinese editor, 200 of his countrymen in New York can be hired to cut a man's throat for \$15.

A Michigan doctor certifies that "scrawling" killed a patient.

John Chisholm of Newark has signed the temperance pledge, and he will keep it. He is soon to be hanged.

After going to the top of Mount Washington, the other day, F. T. Barnum, grand old chap, to a friend at the top of Mount Washington. It is the second greatest show on earth."

A suit for \$5000 damages on account of loss of rest has been brought by a lady in New York against a milk dealer. She claims that the rattling of his cans and the smashing of ice on the sidewalk opposite to her house during the night have broken her rest and sleep, and that she is so much that she and they have sustained injury to health. The testimony was rather conflicting, but the

judge has substantially decided that people have a right to sleep and must not be disturbed by milkmen.

Uncle Sam's mail bags will now be heavier for awhile.

Isn't this a good time for the telegraph companies to put their wires underground?

Mr. Dana of the Sun is positive that Mr. Tilden will run for the presidency again.

A Mormon bishop who could not "talk back" fast enough to his two wives has blown them up with dynamite. This is certainly one effectual way of reducing the number of Mormons.

A damp day at the seaside is bad for an artificial complexion.

An Iowa tramp left the small-pox with a family who gave him his dinner.

Overhead: Merchant to his old college chum: "Wait till I finish this letter to my wife up in New Hampshire telling her how lonesome I am without her, and then I'll pack up and run over to New York with you to see the sights."

A young man boarded a Michigan Central railroad car in company with a blushing lass, and he sat down and exulted that, standing in the aisle he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, this is my wife, Mrs. Heuffer. Ain't she a daisy?"

It is easy to pick out the people at the summer resorts who have not long been acquainted with wealth.

Some people cure insomnia by taking a salt-water bath at midnight. Then they get a nice nap.

Germany is about to celebrate the fourth centenary of Martin Luther, and the interest suddenly taken in his life and labors has extended to his descendants. It seems that there survive in a obscure little village in Thuringia two male descendants whose lineage is undoubted, and who bear his name. One is a carpenter in Kloster-berg, and the other is a theological student at the University of Jena.

Chicago News: The telephone operators are also thinking of going out on a strike. This explains everything. It has been clear for some time that they have had considerable on their minds. What it was the patrons of the telephone could not find out. It must have been the strike. The operators are working up their business. That troubles them very little.

A priest in Wilkesbarre, Penna., has forbidden his Sunday school children to wear bangs or frizzes. It is his opinion that no girl can expect to become a lady who bangs her hair.

The girls summering at Lakeside, near Milwaukee, have their beaux court them by telephone. The young men must drink pretty bad liquor to render this style of courtship necessary.

It appears from statistics that there are in the world no less than 3985 paper mills, producing nearly 959,000 tons of paper made from all kinds of substances, including rags, straw, and alfalfa. About one-half the quantity is printed upon; and these 476,000 tons, about 300,000 tons are used by newspapers. The various governments consume about 100,000 tons; schools, 90,000 tons; commerce, 120,000 tons; industry, 90,000 tons; and private correspondence another 90,000 tons. The paper trade employs 192,000 hands, including women and children.

"Camp meetings ain't what they used to be!" exclaimed a Cape Cod lady to a visitor. "No," sadly said her hubby, as he started for the barn; "we ain't no more as we used to be."

Judge Thomas, one of the civil service commissioners, states that the examinations thus far have greatly strengthened his confidence in the success of the present attempt to reform the civil service. His fat salary is the basis of all this confidence.

It is funny that the editors who call "Gath" an "unmitigated liar" copy the bulk of his writings.

Graphic: Fishing. First boy—"I got you catch anything?" Second boy—"Not until I got home from school." It is not strange that Dr. Lessops stays away from home so much, looking after canals. He has eleven babies.

Professor Painter of Roanoke College, Virginia, has published an address recently delivered by him on "The Modern Languages versus the Ancient Languages." He expresses substantially the same view as to Greek and Latin as was contained in the recent address of Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

This anecdote of General George W. Jones, one of the first two senators from Iowa, is resurrected: President Pierce notified Jones by telegram of his appointment as minister at Bogota. The general replied, "I accept; but, Frank, where in hell is Bogota?"

Excelsior: "You may say what you please," solemnly remarked a red-nosed listener to a temperance lecturer, "but whiskey once saved my life." "How was that?" "Why, I wanted a drink so bad that I got up once in the middle of the night and went out to hunt for a saloon. While I was gone the house caught fire and burned up my wife."

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who is lecturing in England, wears a large medal, which the Chicago News remarks is well known in this country as having been personally presented to Miss Anthony by Pocahontas, upon the occasion of her being first instructed in the principles of dress reform.

Some of the most important inventions of the age have emanated from boys and men who were teens and said to be very young.

To head off the body-snatchers, Tom Thumb's body is to be placed in a heavy casket, and that receptacle enclosed in solid masonry.

It has been amusing to witness how gingerly the journals which favor the monopolists have treated the strike. They know that the telegraphers have rendered a strong bill of grievances, so they are forced to say a little something in their favor, because their readers are not fools, and at the same time they uphold the Western Union.

A Philadelphia bill printer relates this anecdote of Sothern: "A lady in his company who played a very minor part gave herself an extraordinary amount of airs at rehearsal. Sothern came here and ordered a bill to be printed with the lady's name stricken in large type, supported by the following gentlemen: 'and the rest of the world.' The names of the company, ending up with Sothern's name in the smallest type of all. The bill was hung up in the theatre, and the young lady's pride came down several pegs."

Mr. Phillips, the manager of the United Press Association in New York—which association supports THE GLOBE with its telegraphic news so largely and promptly—was the first to accept of the demands of the striking telegraphers. Mr. Phillips says: "I thought it unwise to raise any question as to salary, and acceded to the demands of the brotherhood gracefully and without delay, realizing that telegraph operators were fairly entitled to better pay than they have been receiving. The result is, my men are all at work."

WILL YOU TAKE A SWIM?

The Latest Craze Among the Belles and the Beauts of Washington.

Washington Letter to the Graphic: Washington society has a new rage to enliven the dull dog days. Last summer the West End boat maintained his winter's conquests by means of an occasional invitation to the hope that the desire of the local boat-bodies, which were very swell affairs. This summer he sends a delicately-perfumed note to a lady love, which contains an invitation to take a swim in the Potomac.

As this may appear at first sight, it is now the thing and is managed in this way. The great river was used as a water for roller skating, and has been turned into a nautatorium by an enterprising young Washingtonian, and he has begun a society of swimmers, and the first of the summer band is in attendance and the interior is brilliantly lighted with electric jets. Broad balconies on either side of the bath, and the room being assigned to the gentlemen and the other to their fair partners, a check being given for each.

Upon entering they retire to their respective sides of the bath, and in ten minutes appear in gay bathing suits. The couple meet at the springboard at the head of the bath, and away they go with a plunge in concert.

It is lots of fun, they say, and now that it has been made

